

THE
ENTERPRISE
FOR
1871.
MAKE UP CLUBS,
AND
RECEIVE PREMIUMS.

The Proprietors of the ENTERPRISE, desiring to extend its circulation even yet more, offer the PREMIUMS named below, to persons who will get up Clubs for the ENTERPRISE, for the year 1871.

Those who make up Clubs, must obtain New Subscribers; but old subscribers' names, who are not in arrears with us, will be received.

The lists will be returned to this Office, and the Premiums awarded, on the 15th January, 1871.

We respectfully invite friends in this and the adjoining Counties, to aid us in increasing our Circulation.

For Club of Ten, one year, with Twenty Dollars, we will give two dollars in cash together with a copy of the Enterprise one year gratis.

For Club of Fifteen, one year, with Thirty Dollars, we will give Half Dozen Plated Dinner Forks together with a copy of the Enterprise one year gratis.

For Club of Twenty, one year, with Forty Dollars, we will give one of Watt's One Horse Plows, or one fine Plated Dinner Castor; either worth \$8.

For Club of Twenty-five, one year, with Fifty Dollars, we will give one dozen Plated Table Spoons, worth \$10.

For Club of Thirty, one year, with Sixty Dollars, we will give one of Watt's Two-Horse Plows, or one dozen first quality Dinner Knives.

For Club of Thirty-five, one year, with Seventy Dollars, we will give a Twenty Gallon Plantation Feed Boiler; or a Corn Sheller, or a Silver Hunting Lever Watch, either worth \$20.

For Club of Forty, one year, with Eighty Dollars, we will give one of Watt's Two-Horse Plows and a very fine Cottage Bedstead, or half a dozen Solid Silver Table Spoons.

For Club of Forty-five, one year, with Ninety Dollars, we will give a No. 7 Buck's Cooking Stove, worth \$35.

For Club of Fifty, one year, with One Hundred Dollars, we will give a No. 8 Buck's Cooking Stove, or an American Silver Hunting Watch, either worth \$40.

For Club of Sixty-five, one year, with One Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars, a Gold Hunting Ladies Watch, worth \$50.

For Club of Eighty, one year, with One Hundred and Sixty Dollars, we will give a No. 2 Weed's Sewing Machine, worth \$65.

The above Premiums are to be found at the establishments of Julius C. Smith, B. Wehrle and Pickle & Poore, in Greenville, and these gentlemen will take pleasure in exhibiting them.

J. C. & E. BAILEY, Pro's.
November 23, 1870.

European News.—A General War Apprehended.—Effect on Cotton, etc.

Suddenly last week the world was agitated by the news that Russia had proclaimed the intention of disavowing, in part, the treaty of 1856, made with England and France after the Crimean war, giving notice of her design to occupy the Black Sea with some ships of war, which is contrary to the treaty. The English at once feared they saw danger to their Eastern possessions in Asia, and the devouring of the entire Turkey by the Russian bear, which would make the animal so overstrong as to endanger the existence of the old world, and all other national animals and birds of Europe. Austria and Italy shared in the consternation, and the French likewise, for it was suggested that Russia and Prussia were about to form an alliance, so that there would be no security to any of the other existing Governments. The newspapers of England, and on the continent, were filled with alarming speculations. The London journals announced that, in the best informed circles of England, a general European war was regarded inevitable, and some of them urged war as the duty of England.

The effect of all this news, was to depress the price of cotton in Liverpool about 1/4 of a penny, and about 1/2 of a cent in New York, and still gaining as it went, the price was reduced about one cent in the interior markets. Breadstuffs have advanced both in the markets of Europe and America.

The European news this week is more satisfactory. In our view there will be no general war. England, on no other footing, is even now getting down into her settled peace policy. Russia declares peace intentions, and disavows all designs of aggression on the Turk. The war cloud is thinning out and the sun of peace is beaming through it.

The consequence of all, must be, that the French and Prussians must fight it out, without "entangling alliances" with other nations. We are sorry to see prospects that their war will be prolonged. But still there is a rumor of new attempts of friendly intervention by England and other nations to procure an armistice on the basis of future peace, involving the surrender to Prussia of the Alsace and Lorraine provinces, or their establishment as a neutral territory between the two kingdoms. The French appear to be increasing their armies. Paris still remains unharmed, and some fighting now and then is going on with comparatively trifling success on either side. The French are sending forward very strong forces towards Paris, and it is thought that a great struggle will soon occur near its walls.—Toucu making a strong sortie, whilst the outer armies of the French will attack the Prussians in the rear. The French people have lost immensely in every way by the war, and have nothing to gain by continuing it, but that the politicians and military officers may keep up their positions. Now, as heretofore in history, the masses of the people are made fools and tools by the cry of glory! and hurrah for outside! without considering that "big wars" (which do not make ambition virtue) are only in the interest of the governing official classes. The people have the fighting to do and the debts to pay, and make themselves, practically, slaves to bondholders, and salaried officers, and speculators, and jobbers in Government affairs. This is the result of ninety-nine out of a hundred of all the wars of the world; our own United States war being no exception.—Defensive wars, however, cannot be avoided. When robbers attack a house, the inmates will defend if they can.

Prussia was the house attacked in this war, and she has the right to disable her enemy, if she can, from ever making wretched attacks on her people hereafter. It is to do this, that her black eagles now surround Paris.

Contracts for Carrying the Mails.
For the information of those wishing to put in bids for carrying the mails, we publish a list of those routes established in and leading to Greenville County, which are advertised to be let out, by J. A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster General. The contracts commenced on the 1st July, 1871, and end June 30th, 1872. Bids must be submitted by 3 P. M., March 1st, 1871. Those wanting more information, can obtain it from the Postmaster in this City.

NOTES.
5648, from Spartanburg C. H., by Reidville and Buena Vista, to Greenville C. H., 34 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Spartanburg C. H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Greenville C. H. by 4 p. m.; leave Greenville C. H. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Spartanburg C. H. by 4 p. m.

5650, from Greenville C. H., by Sandy Flat and Muck Creek, to Highland Grove, 23 miles and back, once a week. Leave Greenville C. H. Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Highland Grove by 7 p. m.; leave Highland Grove Saturday at 5 a. m.; arrive at Greenville C. H. by 11 p. m.

5651, from Greenville C. H., by Piney, Huntersville and Enoree, to Woodruff's, 294 miles and back, once a week. Leave Greenville C. H. Friday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Woodruff's Saturday by 5 p. m.; leave Woodruff's Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Greenville C. H. by 5 p. m.

5654, from Keowee by Anderson's Mills, Snyderville, Table Mountain, and Dacusville, to Greenville C. H., and back, by Arnold's Mills, George's Creek, Pickensville, and Eighteen Mile, to Keowee, equal to 524 miles and back, once a week. Leave Keowee Tuesday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 6 p. m.; leave Greenville C. H. Monday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Keowee next day by 12 m.

5662, from Laurens C. H., by Highland Home, Fountain Inn, and Plain, to Greenville C. H. 35 miles and back, once a week. Leave Laurens C. H. Wednesday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Greenville C. H. by 6 p. m.; leave Greenville C. H. Thursday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Laurens C. H. by 6 p. m.

5665, from Fountain Inn, by Eden and Fairview, to Fountain Inn, equal to 22 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fountain Inn Friday 5 p. m.; arrive at Fountain Inn next day by 7 p. m.

5674, from Williamston, by Newell, Golden Springs, Busby Creek, Equality and Piercetown, to Williamston, equal to 154 miles and back, once a week. Leave Williamston Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Williamston by 8 p. m.

Courts on Judge Orr's Circuit.

Last week, Judge Orr opened the Court of Sessions at Walhalla. There was little business, and the Civil Docket was taken up on Wednesday. There were some interesting cases. A doctor, it seems, had made out, and sued for, a heavy bill for visits and medicines against a brother physician, who resided, at the time of the visit, about one hundred yards from his own door. It turned out, that the medicines were the patient's own, and the proof made it manifest, the doctor, at one time, disclaimed having any bill; and it being further proved, that physicians, in the immediate vicinity of each other, never do charge visits when attending a sick brother of the profession. The plaintiff lost his case.

Mr. BIRMAN, the good hotel-keeper at Walhalla, and Senator of his County, had a case of importance decided by the jury in his favor, relieving him of the claim of one thousand dollars in gold and costs of suit. He seemed to be in legal luck, having two verdicts brought in his favor by Juries Nos. 1 and 2, who were out in their rooms at the same time. Both cases were strongly litigated.

The Court will adjourn at Walhalla before the end of this week, and next week will open at Pickens. Judge Orr continues as usual, to give great satisfaction as a Judge. What is remarkable, he often pleases both parties in a toughly litigated case, by the clearness and justice of his charges to the jury. Our extra term of the Court, will be held by Judge Orr at Greenville, commencing Thursday, the first day of December.

Presbyterian Synod at Anderson.

On our return from Walhalla we had the pleasure, on Saturday, of spending the forenoon in Anderson at the Presbyterian Church, where the South Carolina Synod was in session. For the first time we saw the distinguished Dr. FLEMING, of the Columbia Theological Seminary. He is a man largely endowed physically and intellectually; very gifted and venerable in appearance, and seemed to preside like one ever ready and able to decide promptly all questions of parliamentary character. The Synod was well attended. Among the non-clerical members we noticed Col. THOMAS PENNEY, of Abbeville, and Col. HEMPHILL, of Chester—both distinguished lawyers, and in former days Senators of the State. Rev. S. S. GAITHER, formerly of Greenville, but now residing in Georgia, was present as a messenger in behalf of Oglethorpe University, which has been recently transferred to Atlanta. The object of Mr. GAITHER was to call the Synod in to the cause of ending the University. After he had concluded an interesting address to this end, the Synod adopted a resolution offered by Col. PENNEY, recommending Oglethorpe to the favorable consideration of the churches.

Rev. Mr. Yates.—A Lecture on the Chinese Religions Superstition.—Similarity of Chinese and Roman Superstitions.
On last Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Yates delivered an address in the Baptist Church, before a large audience, on the religious condition of China. Mr. Yates explained their superstitions, and pointed out the great obstacles to the progress of Christianity, and even to material improvements, which arise from their religious prejudices. We were surprised to learn that the construction of railroads and telegraphs would directly interfere with one of their cherished ideas of ancestral worship. The better class of Chinese take great pains to select burying grounds on the south side of hills, and on plain, where the south wind blows over them. They think the south wind gives pleasure to the souls of the dead, and the vegetation in the spring; and they permit no house or structure of any kind to be placed near the graves on a fine kind of them, deeming awful punishment from the departed spirits if they do so. If no new railroads can run through the land, or telegraph poles be erected without great disturbance of their religious fears. Many are the various obstacles to Christian civilization in China besides these. One of the most formidable is the power of parents over their children. If a son gives any signs of becoming a Christian, the father will threaten to commit suicide, the consequence of which is the son must lose his head, the law being that any one who on occasions by any act another to commit suicide must suffer death as the murderer. Some such heathen law must have been the origin of the Japanese custom of Harakiri, or suicide to revenge insults.

We cannot give even the outlines of Mr. Yates' very interesting and instructive address. He spoke of that whereof he was well informed, having been a Baptist missionary at Shanghai for twenty-four years. He is a man of devoted life, fine intellect and of a noble and dignified presence, full of religious fervor. He thinks, although the obstacles are great, there is still hope for China. Something is already accomplished. He himself has succeeded in establishing a church of natives at Shanghai, numbering fifty or more souls. He is to return soon to his work. The church in his absence is superintended by a native preacher, who was baptized by Mr. Yates. Priestcraft is profitable to the priests of idolatry in China. They inculcate very strongly a doctrine similar to the Roman Papal doctrine of purgatory, and extort large sums from the family survivors of a rich man, for their prayers and incantations, which, they teach, release the departed spirit from duration of pain, and chains and imprisonment in the unseen world. This doctrine was introduced into China before the Christian era, by the Buddhists, and is also adopted as a profitable thing by other sects. We were impressed with the thought that the Papal superstition of praying souls out of purgatory, came from these Asiatic idolatrous superstitions. The one is no less preposterous to the unprejudiced mind than the other. How large a portion of the nominal Christian world have beams in their eyes as big as those of the heathen they seek to convert! We trust, however, that the time is at hand when the dark superstitions of heathendom and the popes will be dispelled by the light of the Truth. The moral and spiritual infidelity, allowed to the Pope by the late Roman Catholic Council, will only encourage the thinking Christian world to reject the whole fabric of superstition, which has for ages blighted, and at last culminated by putting a mere human being on God's throne, as the infallible vice-regent on earth. Mr. Yates did not allude to Romanism in his address.

The distance from Memphis to the mouth of White River, is one hundred and eighty-four miles, and from the mouth of White River to this point three hundred and ten miles. The fare on the boat is twelve dollars, for first-class passage, and, as I said before in speaking of the boat, you have every comfort. The recovery along the river is a very poor character; here and there you come across a landing or a wood pile, with its owner ready to answer the hail of the captain, if wood is desired for the boat. The land along the river is so low that it is swampy, and subject to every little rise in the river to overflow, so that it can hardly be reclaimed, and all the farms are located some distance back from the river. It is singular to notice the great difference in the appearance of the water in the rivers. The Mississippi is of a dark color. White River, at its mouth, is as red and muddy as any of our little up-country streams; this continues in White River till you arrive at a cut which connects it with Arkansas River. After you pass that cut-off and get into White River proper, the water at once assumes a clear and white appearance.

The principal points on the river below this are Clarendon and DeVal's Bluff, where the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad crosses, then comes our destination, Des Moines, where we arrive at about ten o'clock on Thursday night, the 20th ult.

More anon.

CIVIS.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

MEANS, Editors.—It is gratifying to see the names of two enterprising ladies of our City on the prize list of the late Columbia Fair. To Mrs. Gilliam for delicious, to crown the feast exhibiting home abilities to furnish the costly, and often imported, viands of the desert; and also for the ingenious use of the netting and embroidery needle. Flemish and French needle girls do the most of this costly class of work, but which our own daughters can do with the utmost convenience on all such occasions, as when they are engaged in entertaining calling friends—the pattern being drawn and the needle and thread all at hand in the work-box or drawer. Miss Gower received an award for drawing. Something new in Greenville, for it is to be regretted that an art, so useful, instructing and ornamental, is, and has been, so much neglected—few, indeed, of our natives, ever giving it a serious thought; and yet, any one who can learn to write, can learn to draw. It is acquired by personal effort more than by book instruction. In such a place as Greenville, where almost anything educational is attainable for its diversified population and schools, there is no reason for neglecting many important sources of improvement, except the want of energy, and a commendable confidence in ourselves that "what others do and have done, we can do and will do." We should be progressive, and not servile copyists, but originators. Honor to these two ladies who have done the work and gained the prizes.

OUR FINANCIAL FUTURE.—Hoddy Clews & Co., of New York, in their circular of the 1st instant, after reviewing the situation abroad, thus speaks of our prospects on this side the water:

"Though, therefore, the future may be cloudy, it is not without substantial assurances of safety. Fortunately, the country is in a strong condition to withstand the shock of any temporary derangement in our foreign exchanges. Our crops are abundant. Our grain and pork crops will enable us to export a large quantity of food products to meet the wants of devastated France; and the South has a cotton crop from which it could ship nearly 2,500,000 bales to Europe. We leave it to be inferred that bearing this prospect has upon the future of the gold premium; suggesting only that proper allowance must be made for the fact that the Government interest payments of November and January will place over \$30,000,000 of gold on the market, and that, for the next three months, the amount of exchange made against cotton and western products is likely to be very large."

Thanksgiving Day.
Divine service will be held in the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches on tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Lee Monument.
A collection for this purpose, will be taken up on Sunday next, in the Presbyterian Church.

Greenville Literary Club.
The Club will meet on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. H. BEATTIE, and all the members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of importance will be considered.

Edward McCarthy, a porter in the Grand Central Hotel, New York, having gone up to the seventh story in the elevator, on Saturday evening, returned to the hoistway, after the elevator had passed up to the story above, and stepped off, falling down the unobstructed hoistway, a height of 120 feet, upon the stone floor in the sub-basement. He was instantly killed, and mangled in a frightful manner.

Arkansas Correspondence Enterprise.

Des Moines, Arkansas.
MEANS, Editors.—At last accounts we were in Memphis, Tenn., and now we will endeavor to give you some brief account of our trip up the river, I mean up White River.

About five o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 18th of October, we took our seats on the wharf at the foot of Jefferson Street, and boarded that elegant side-wheel steam packet, the "Logan Tender"—a perfect little floating palace, prompt in all her appointments with most gentlemanly officers, attentive servants, and everything calculated to make her passengers feel comfortable and at home. When we went on board she was heading, and from the vast amount of freight which she had on, and the quantities which she continued to take on, and which continued until the latest moment to be brought by numberless drays, you would imagine that her capacity was limitless; but by and by she had cleared the wharf of all this freight, and whether or not she had space for more was not then demonstrated, but judging from the ease with which when we left, (which was about half past six o'clock,) she cut through the water, and the grace with which she swept down the Mississippi, leaving the glimmering lights of the city of Memphis behind, we should say that she had yet left room for more.

We are now fairly afloat upon the "Father of Waters," but at an hour when if there was anything to see upon the banks, we would be deprived of the pleasure of viewing it. But it is a mighty stream, and of itself a sufficient wonder to repay a man, without scenery upon its banks. We understood that its channel changes and shifts constantly, and where the channel runs now it may not be in one half hour from the time you pass any given point, but the pilots seem to be possessed of some sort of supernatural divination of the locality of the channel, and can guide the boat upon the darkest night. To give you some idea of the amount of emigration tending towards this State from the south-eastern States, we will state that the boat on this occasion was crowded with passengers, and only one of the whole lot was a resident of the State of Arkansas—all were strangers coming to the State to seek locations here. And just at this point let me state that there is apparently a better opening here for persons, no matter of what business calling they may be, than perhaps any State in the Union, not excepting even the Lone Star State of Texas.

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Where did you get that handsome Shawl?—I bought my Shawl at Foster & Hunter's.

The Colored Cadet.

Over-Boots for Ladies' and Gentlemen.—Hand-made Water-proof Boots, &c. FOSTER & HUNTER.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

The court martial held at West Point, October 21, for the trial of Cadet James W. Smith, colored, resulted in his conviction on the first charge preferred against him—creating a disturbance in camp, and violently assaulting a fellow cadet, inflicting considerable injury. The offence was fully proven, and the court sentenced Smith to walk post, under charge of a cadet sentinel, from 2 o'clock P. M. until retreat, for six consecutive Saturdays. The Judge Advocate, in his record of the case, expressed the opinion that it would be better if this sentence were disapproved, than that the sanction of the government should be given to a punishment so utterly insufficient as that proposed to be inflicted. In this opinion the President concurred, and the sentence was disapproved. Smith is accordingly ordered to be released from arrest, and gets off unpunished because of the ridiculous sentence of the court.

A letter to the New York Times from West Point, dated the 16th instant, says:

The greatest excitement that has relieved the usual routine of military monotony at this post, since the battle with dipper weapons between Cadet J. W. Wilson and colored Cadet J. W. Smith, occurred to-day (when) the action was reviewed by the War Department's general court-martial. Had the accused been sentenced to be led out and shot, public astonishment could scarcely have been greater. The general expectation was that if Smith escaped dismissal he would be severely reprimanded, and no one was prepared to hear such a decision as has been made. The cadets are almost all indignant and disappointed. It does not seem that they desire to injure the accused, nor glory in his punishment; but they are set that he has been guilty of provocation and insubordination; that his cadet honor is sullied, and that, black or white, as he may be, while in a cadet uniform he is identified with the corps and institution. And that now that he is released from all penalty and responsibility for the past, and in a degree promoted to the rank of a martyr to color and race, before his sympathizers in the nation at large, they are mortified beyond measure. Every man in the vicinity of the Court-martial was convinced that, with the single exception of General Howard, the court intended to place a penalty equal to the gravity of the offence against Smith's name. The cadets feel that Smith has not been justified, and they, as a body, have been wronged. The sentiment against Smith is more unanimously bitter and intense than ever. The previously adopted resolution to taboo any in the corps who affiliated with Smith will be more rigidly observed. Should another collision occur, it is said that the result would be more serious than before. Had he been reprimanded, and his action declared guilty, the feeling of prejudice would be greatly mollified. With one or two exceptions, the officers, although they are not so far, share the same feeling with the cadets.

The War Strength of England.

For months past the English press have been hammering away upon the subject of Army Reform, and the Ministers were told, in plain words, that it was war, and the country were unprepared, they would be held strictly responsible. The Secretary of War every now and then assured the public that everything went on satisfactorily, and that there were enough breech loaders in store to arm all the soldiers who could be brought together in case of emergency. But the leading journals, especially the Saturday Review, punctured the inflated blarney of official statement, and showed conclusively that the supply of arms, artillery and munitions was miserably insufficient, and that the country had nothing to depend upon, in the immediate present, beyond the small regular army.

Lord Elio is one of the most prominent of the Army Reformers, and in view of the complications with Russia, his statements are highly interesting. In a letter written about two weeks ago, he starts out with the remark that an army reserve is an admitted need. He endeavors to show how costly and inefficient has been the system of recruiting. He remarks that in the Peninsular War the greatest number of British soldiers ever placed in line was 45,000 at Vittoria; that, at Waterloo, they only mustered 37,000 men, and that the force they sent to the Crimea did not exceed 20,000 men. He alleges that the recruiting system, when strained, breaks down, and fails to meet the emergencies or casualties of war. The Reserve Force Act of 1859 has, in his opinion, failed signally. As to the Army Reserve Force Act of 1867, he says it only produced 2000 men available for foreign service. As to Mr. Cardwell's experiment of short enlistment, Lord Elio declares that Mr. Cardwell has shown a full appreciation of their wants in the matter of army reserves. "We find ourselves," Lord Elio adds, "with a reduced army and skeleton battalions, without a reserve or any means of suddenly filling them with trained men."

There are strong words, but it may have cheered the British heart to know that an extensive scheme of army organization is under the consideration of the government, and that the special direction in which the proposed scheme will tend is towards the militia, and "that we (England) shall have a fully organized and really efficient militia force." This is very comforting, now that England is on the brink of war. Just as the soldiers who starved in the trenches before Sebastopol, must have been with delight at the knowledge that huge heaps of stores of all kinds lay rotting at Balaklava.

Citrus, Currants, Raisins and Candies for Christmas, at Foster & Hunter's.

THE Union Times says that every night of the past few weeks of negro State militia have been seen prowling about town and country firing guns, sometimes singly, sometimes five or six in rapid succession. Outrages have been committed, and worse are threatened. One band fired Saturday night into the house of J. H. Gallman, a peaceful quiet, and respectable citizen. Five bullets struck the house, one striking a fire on which slept a child. Another band attacked the house of T. L. Hughes. There has been much riotous conduct by militia about town, and the citizens believe that the negroes are determined to have a fight and are making ready for it, but wish peace.—Six militia were arrested by a United States officer, but having no authority to arrest militia, he released them. The negro use State muskets, and wear cartridge boxes.

FINE Candies and Candy Fruits for Christmas, at the Drug Store of M. A. HUNTER & Co.

Over-Boots for Ladies' and Gentlemen.—Hand-made Water-proof Boots, &c. FOSTER & HUNTER.

This most extraordinary story connected with the defenses of the French capital, which asserts that two Americans, Messrs. Reynolds and May, went to Paris and came out by balloon, for the purpose of making and fulfilling a contract for the supply of velocipedes to the garrison. These machines are to be constructed with India rubber tires, so that their riders can move about noiselessly. We must be prepared for curious details in the reports of future engagements, where the number of velocipedes captured must be set side by side with guns, muskets and mitrailleurs. They will certainly be less expensive in the long run than horses, and the gallant officer who has three or four of these vehicles shot under him, can be more easily consoled for the loss of his chargers by the reflection that a blacksmith and a wheelwright will be able to set his steed in order at a very trifling cost.

Where can you get Ingrain Carpets bought? At the Store of Foster & Hunter's.

Spain has a King at last—the second son of a King, the brother of a Queen, and only twenty-five years old. A Spanish Republic is still a dream of the future, and as Aosta will have the moral support of the Great Powers, he may be left in peace to quell internal dissension and develop the wealth of his kingdom. Spain has in her the materials of a great kingdom, but she must have a liberal government, a free press, and low taxation. The moral fibre of the people needs strengthening, and Aosta may be made of the stuff out of which come the mighty rulers of contented peoples. So far, his great merit has been that no one knows anything for him or against him.

Have you seen the elegant Stock of Dress Goods at Foster & Hunter's?

A MELANCHOLY PROCESSION.—The circus of the late lamented Colonel Ames, passed up Cherry street last evening. The horses, wagons and men, were draped in deep mourning. It was certainly the first time such a company ever moved through our streets, so silently, so gloomily. No brass band preceded it, and no shouts greeted it from the sidewalks.

It passed to the Fair Grounds, where the horses and wagons are to be sold and the company disbanded. The murdered Colonel Ames rests in Rose Hill Cemetery, and in a few days his company will be scattered to the four winds of the earth.

[Macon Telegraph.]

"RECOMMENDED BY THE Highest Medical Authority in South Carolina," is SUMTER BITTERS, the great Southern Tonic.

Five men were drowned at Albany on Friday. Eleven hands, two white and nine colored, employed by John Smith, contractor for the rebuilding of Tift's bridge, were engaged in filling a crib in the centre of the river with rock. They had loaded their flat, and had almost reached the crib, when it began to dip. Alarm-d—probably panic-stricken—the eleven jumped overboard in deep, swift, rough water. The two white men and four of the negroes succeeded in making the shore. The other five and the flat went down.

Those elegant Boots. Where did you get them? Foster & Hunter have good Shoes made to their Order in North Carolina and Maryland.

In the pursuit of knowledge follow it wherever it is to be found. It is the product of all climates, and like coin, its circulation is not restricted to any particular place. The knowledge of a curative can only be obtained by a practical test, and those who have escaped that, while in recommending the "OLD CAROLINA BITTERS."

Who has a good and full Stock of Notions and Fancy Goods? Why, Foster & Hunter.

Wineman's Crystalized Worm Candy—never fails!

Who has a good Stock of Flannels? Why, have you not seen Foster & Hunter's?

Cotton continues quite active. To-day it is 13 1/2.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.
Sales of cotton yesterday 100 bales—middling 14 1/2.

New York, N. Y., 20.
Cotton opened strong, but closed weak; sales 4,800 bales—uplands 16 1/2; Gold 11 1/2.

Floor firm. Wheat steady. Corn high. 25.00. Short corn 16 1/2. Whiskey 90 1/2. Cotton quiet and firm; stock 4,556.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 21.
Cotton firmer—middlings 12 1/2; sales 500 bales; receipts 1,496; exports cotton 5,121; stock 27,000.

AGUSTA, Nov. 21.
Cotton in good demand at 14 1/2 for middlings; sales 1,370 bales; receipts 1,418.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.
Cotton closed steady—uplands 21; Orleans 21 1/2; sales 2,000 bales; speculations and exports 3,000.

ENTERPRISE
PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY
MESSRS. DAVID & STRADLEY, MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C., NOV. 15, 1870.

GREENVILLE, S. C., NOV. 15, 1870.	
On—Sides, @ lb.	25 c.
Hams, " "	25 c.
Shoulders, @ lb.	20 c.
BALE ROPE, @ lb.	8 c.
BUTTER, @ lb.	20 c.
SWISS, @ lb.	25 c.
CHICKENS, @ head,	25 @ 30 c.
COFFEE, @ lb., Rio.	22 @ 28 c.
CORN, @ bushel,	70 @ 80 c.
EGGS, @ dozen,	13 c.
FLOUR, @ sack,	\$4 50 @ \$5 00
D., @ lb.	\$1 10 c.
INDIGO, Spanish Float,	\$2 00 @ 25
South Carolina,	\$1 75 @ 2 00
IRON TIES,	25 c.
D., @ lb.	25 c.
LEATHER,	25 c.
" " " "	35 @ 71 c.
" " " "	40 @ 75 c.
" " Upper,	70 @ 75 c.
" " Harness,	50 @ 55 c.
MOLASSES, @ gal., Muscovado,	60 @ 70 c.
" " " "	60 @ 70 c.
NAILS, @ keg.	15 @ 25 c.
RYE, @ bushel,	10 @ 15 c.
SUGAR, @ sack, Liverpool,	\$2 90
" " " "	15 @ 20 c.
" " Clarified,	20 c.
" " Crushed,	20 c.
SHIRTING, seven-eighths, @ bale,	10 c.
retail,	12 1/2 c.
TALLOW, @ lb.	10 @ 15 c.
WHEAT, @ bushel,	10 @ 15 c.
YARN, Factory, by bale,	\$1 40
" " bunch,	\$1 50

For all that is desirable and Good and
valuable in the City of Greenville, S. C.,
Nov. 15, 1870.